



Puerto Rico Address Data Working Group

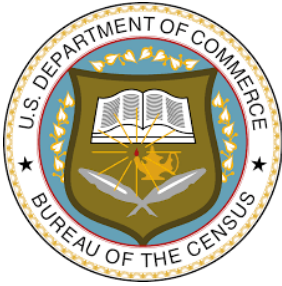
April 2, 2019
Kick-Off Meeting

Agenda

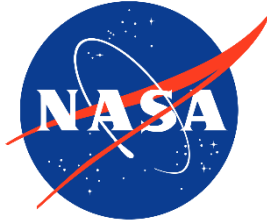
- **Welcome and Introductions**
- Background
- Working Group Objectives
- Building a Proven Practices Inventory
- Next Steps

Welcome

Participating Agencies and Organizations



FEMA



NIST



Nancy Potok, Ph.D.

Chief Statistician of the United States

Chief of Statistical and Science Policy at the
Office of Management and Budget

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Why this Working Group?

Various intergovernmental entities have identified the need for an inclusive federal government conversation about the collection and management of Puerto Rico addresses.



Federal Proven Practices for
Puerto Rico Addresses



Subcommittee on Disaster
Reduction



Address Subcommittee



October 2018

Puerto Rico Address Data Workshop

Whether fulfilling the mission to distribute aid after a disaster, enumerate and tabulate the population, or deliver mail on-time, many government entities have a stake in managing PR address data in order to meet their respective mission objectives

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Purpose Statement

Provide a structured approach to identifying, documenting, and socializing a collection of federal Proven Practices in Puerto Rico address data management:

Promotes consistency, transparency, and strategic prioritization in the federal address collection and management process;

Documents agency missions and use cases; and

Aligns with the goals of the FGDC Address Theme and Subcommittee to contribute to the National Geospatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI).

Working Group Objectives

The objectives below were noted in the October 2018 Puerto Rico Address Data Workshop Minutes:



Document and socialize **current Proven Practices** for collecting, managing, and sharing Puerto Rico address data within federal agencies



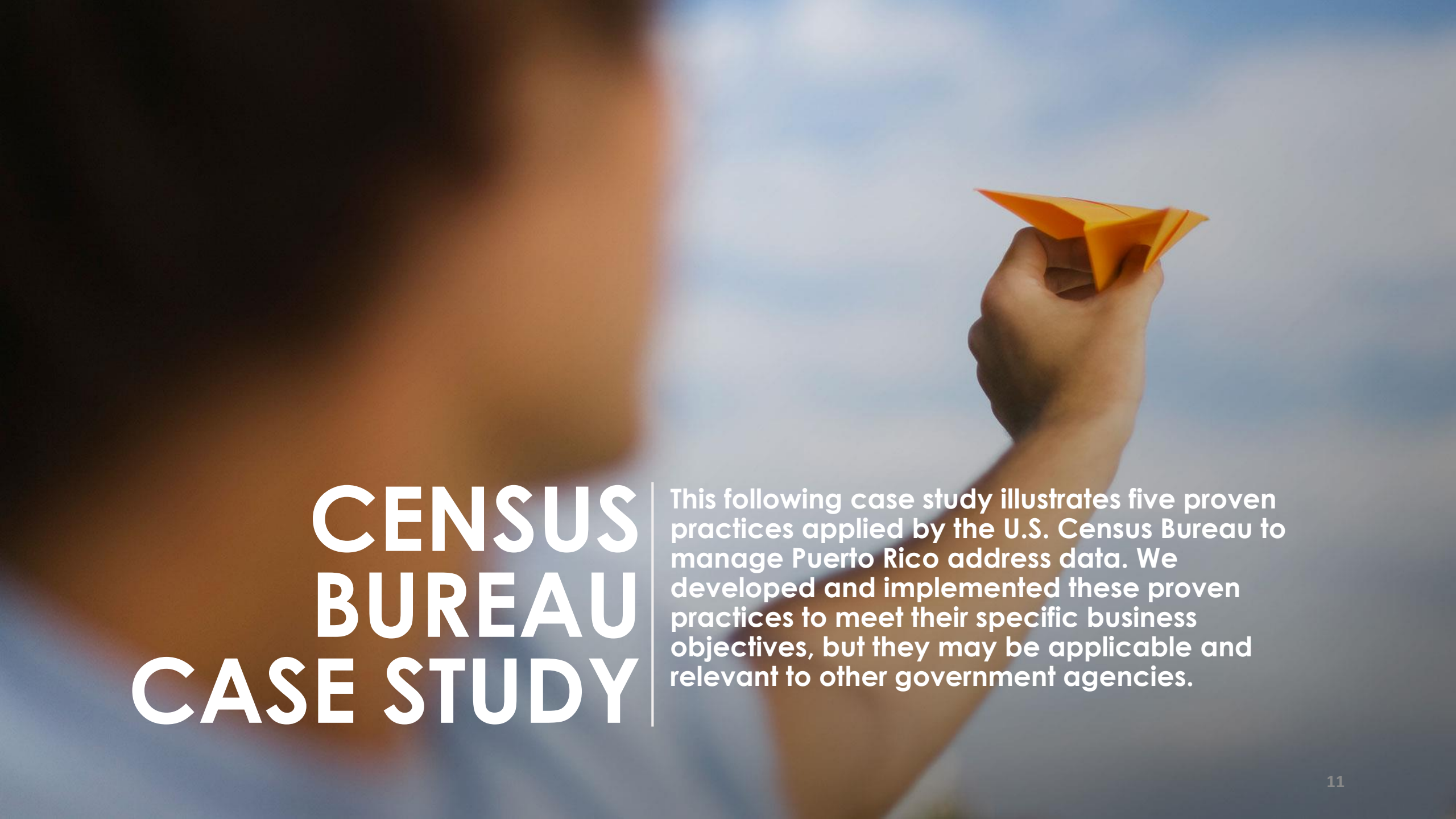
Encourage the implementation and update of existing national address standards for Puerto Rico addresses managed by federal agencies



Publish recommendations for address content that corresponds to the Proven Practices gathered across federal agencies

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A person's hand is visible on the right side of the frame, holding a bright yellow paper airplane. The background is a soft-focus blue sky with white clouds. On the left side, there is a blurred, out-of-focus image of a person's head and shoulder, suggesting a focus on the future or a goal.

CENSUS BUREAU CASE STUDY

This following case study illustrates five proven practices applied by the U.S. Census Bureau to manage Puerto Rico address data. We developed and implemented these proven practices to meet their specific business objectives, but they may be applicable and relevant to other government agencies.

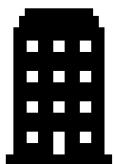
Puerto Rico Address Types

The Census Bureau maintains five (5) different varieties of Puerto Rico addresses in our internal address inventory, called the Master Address File, or MAF. Each of these addresses is residential in nature, either for a single or multi-family structure, an institutional or group quarters facility, or military housing.



General

1234 Calle Juan Doe
San Juan, PR 00926



Apartment Complex

8 Vista Suites APT 8910
San Juan, PR 00926



Other

Highway Contract
Rural Route
P.O. Box



Urbanización

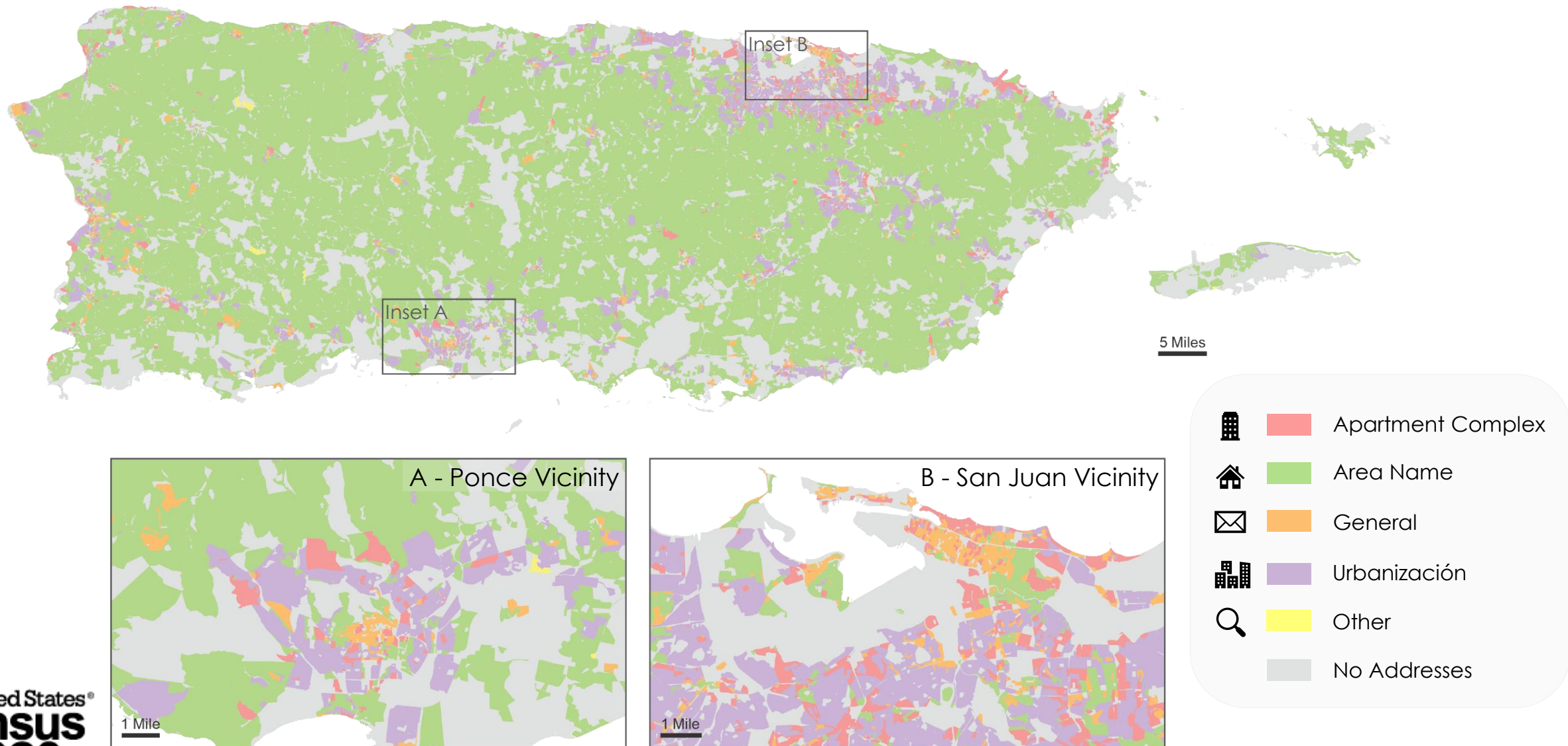
Urb Smith
567 Calle A
San Juan, PR 00926



Area Name

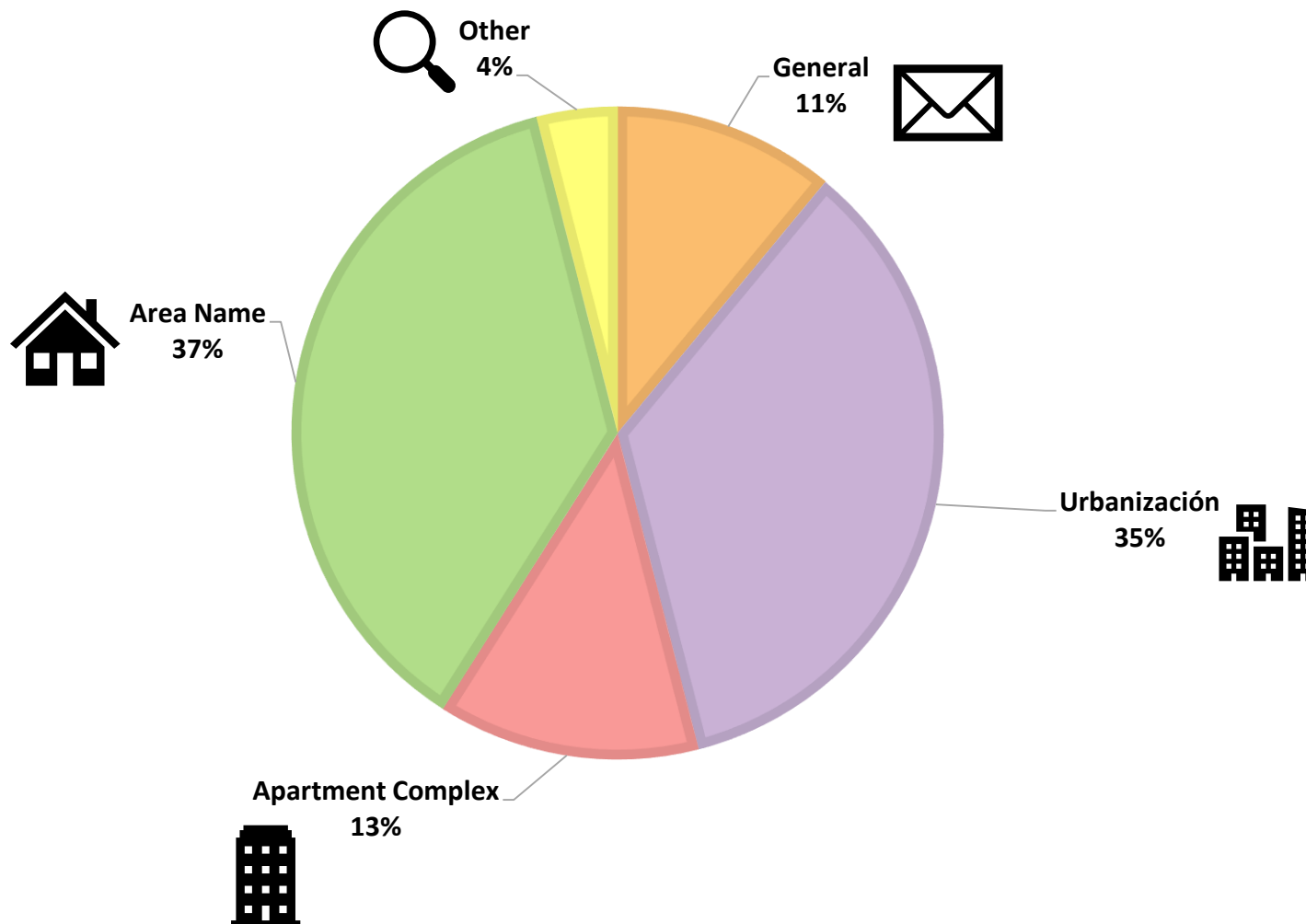
Barrio Juan Sector Smith
Carretera 12
San Juan, PR 00926

Majority Address Type by Block



Puerto Rico Address Profile - Census

The largest categories of address types in the Puerto Rico Address inventory – *Urbanización* and *Area Name* – illustrates the fact that the majority of Puerto Rico addresses do not match the conventional General format, which makes it difficult for systems to match data unless they have some **customizations** in place.



Address Management Proven Practices



Standardize the
Data



Clean the Data



Match Data



Maintain Data
Source and History



Gather Data
Regularly

Standardize the Data



To account for various fields and words used in Puerto Rico addresses, the Census Bureau utilizes **standardized naming conventions** to capture and organize data.

Standardize the Data

To account for the variety of fields and words used to reference Puerto Rico addresses, the Census Bureau uses industry standard codes that follow U.S. Postal Service (Publication 28) addressing standards.

ADDRESS ELEMENT	SOURCE VERSION	STANDARDIZED VERSION
Street Name	Calle 1	CLL 1
Unit Descriptor	Apartment	APT
Building Descriptor	Edificio	EDIF
Urbanización	Urbanización	URB
Apartment Complex Name	Residencial	RES
Area Name 1/Area Name 2	Barrio	BO
KMHM	KM 01.5	1.5
Non-City Style	Rural Route 3	RR 3

Clean the Data



Recognizing and rearranging **different fields and formats** allows software to recognize more variety in how Puerto Rico addresses are represented.

Clean the Data

In addition to standardizing language, the Census Bureau developed a method that enables it to “clean up” address data formatting and sequencing, enabling analysis using the whole address or individual address components.

INCOMING DATA

House Number	Urbanización & Street Name	Unit Number	ZIP Code
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CENSUS FORMAT

House Number	Urbanización	Street Name	Unit Number	ZIP Code	Area Name
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WHOLE ADDRESS ANALYSIS

House Number	Urbanización	Street Name	Unit Number	ZIP Code
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Algorithm compares individual components; creates the whole address; and then performs an equivocated match

Match Data



The addition of a **whole address matching solution** bolsters the typical 'exact' and 'equivocated' match formulas that are typically used on incoming data.



Match Data

The Census Bureau match process uses both individual address components as well as the **whole address**.

Incoming Address: **6 INDUSTRIAL WAY**

1st attempt

Seeks an **exact match** of data



Existing Census Address: **6 INDUSTRIAL WAY**

match

*Finds an exact match on
all address components
during 1st attempt*

NOTE: This example is a fictional address that is not protected from disclosure by the Data Stewardship and Confidentiality requirements of 13 U.S.C. §9.



Match Data

The Census Bureau match process uses both individual address components as well as the **whole address**.

Incoming Address: 126 **CALLE** DR RAMONA BETA N

1st attempt

Seeks an **exact match** of data



no match

Fails an exact match

2nd attempt

Equivocated match
comparing **individual components**



Existing Census Address: 126 **CLL** DR RAMONA BETA N

match

*Equivocated match on
street (CALLE vs. CLL)*

NOTE: This example is a fictional address that is not protected from disclosure by the Data Stewardship and Confidentiality requirements of 13 U.S.C. §9.



Match Data

The Census Bureau match process uses both individual address components as well as the **whole address**.

Incoming Address : **3W20 CALLE 40 URB BUCARABONES**

1st attempt

Seeks an **exact match** of data



no match

Fails an exact match

2nd attempt

Equivocated match
comparing **individual components**



no match

*Fails an equivocated match
of individual address
components*

3rd attempt

Equivocated match
using **whole address**
and **Census string
comparator**



match

*Mathematically these
addresses are the same;
an equivocated match*

Existing Census Address: **3W20 CLL 40 URB BUCABABONES**

NOTE: This example is a fictional address that is not protected from disclosure by the Data Stewardship and Confidentiality requirements of 13 U.S.C. §9.



Match Data

The Census Bureau match process uses both individual address components as well as the **whole address**.

Incoming Address: 300 PASEO CASABLANCA APT 16

1st attempt

Seeks an **exact match** of data

2nd attempt

Equivocated match comparing **individual components**

3rd attempt

Equivocated match using **whole address** and **Census string comparator**

4th attempt

Equivocated match using **whole address** and **Jaro-Winkler algorithm**

Existing Census Address: 300 PSO CASABLANCA APT 16 COND PASEO CASABLANCA

no match

Fails an exact match

no match

Fails an equivocated match of individual address components

no match

Fails to mathematically establish an equivocated match

match

Mathematically, these addresses are the same; an equivocated match

NOTE: This example is a fictional address that is not protected from disclosure by the Data Stewardship and Confidentiality requirements of 13 U.S.C. §9.

In Practice: Standardize, Clean and Match Data

A combination of the standardization, cleaning and matching data steps



Phase	Example 1	Example 2
Incoming Address	Calle Main 11A Urbanizacion Coastal Gardens ↓	Condominio San Juan Garden Edificio A Apart 100 ↓
Standardized Address	CLL MAIN 11A URB COASTAL GARDENS ↓	COND SAN JUAN GARDEN EDIF A APT 100 ↓
Equivocated Match	CLL MAIN A11 URB COASTAL GRDNS	COND SAN JUAN GRDN BLDG A UNIT 100

NOTE: These examples are fictional addresses that are not protected from disclosure by the Data Stewardship and Confidentiality requirements of 13 U.S.C. §9.

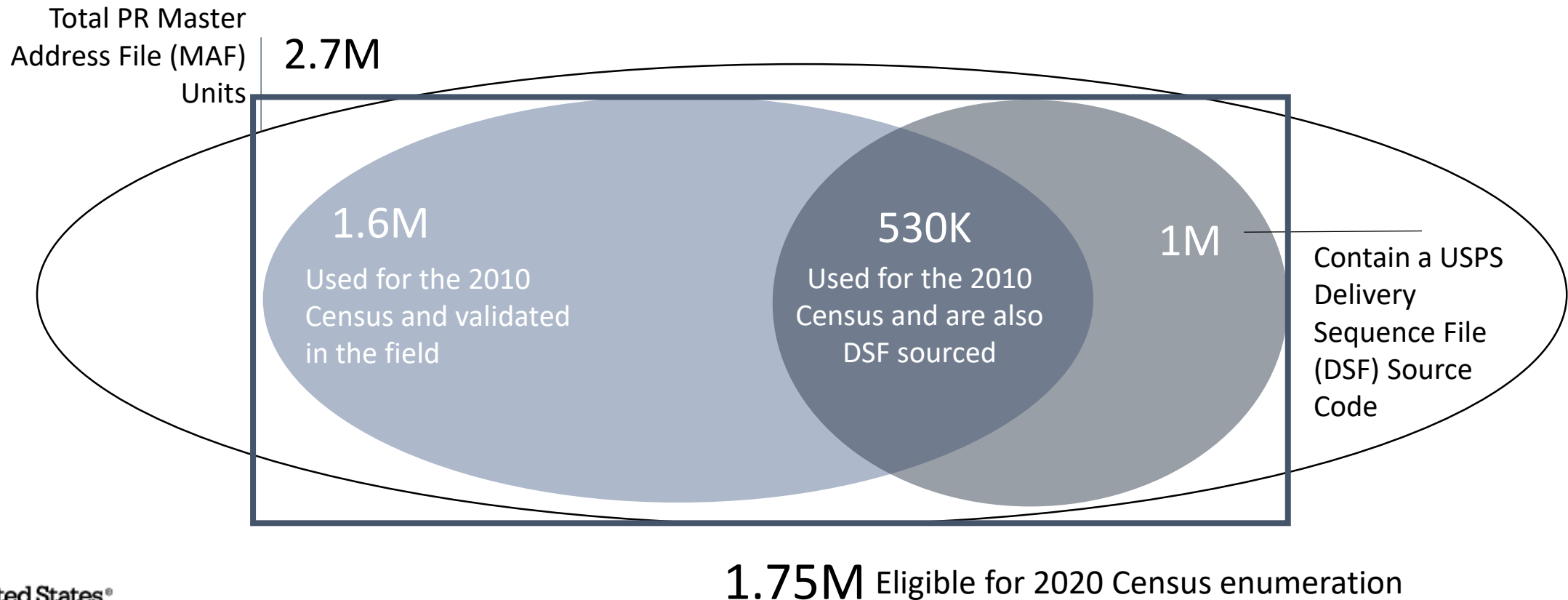
Maintain Data Source and History



Source and history information enables the Census Bureau to **develop a longitudinal pattern** that can be compared to and validated by other authoritative address sources.

Maintain Data Source and History

This proven practice enables the Census Bureau to establish a longitudinal pattern that can be compared to other sources and helps validate that an address should be included in the Decennial Census and other surveys.



Gather Data Regularly



Collecting data regularly allows the Census Bureau to maintain records that **capture change in addresses**, enabling the agency to manage information requests and deliver on mission objectives

MAF Puerto Rico Address Sources

The Census Bureau's Master Address File (MAF) is built from multiple sources and partners in an attempt to maintain a current, comprehensive inventory of accurate data.



United States Postal Service

- Delivery Sequence File (DSF)
- Locatable Address Conversion system (LACS)



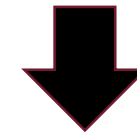
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

- Geographic Support System (GSS) Partnership Program
- Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA)



Census Field Operations

- 2000 Decennial Census
- 2010 Decennial Census

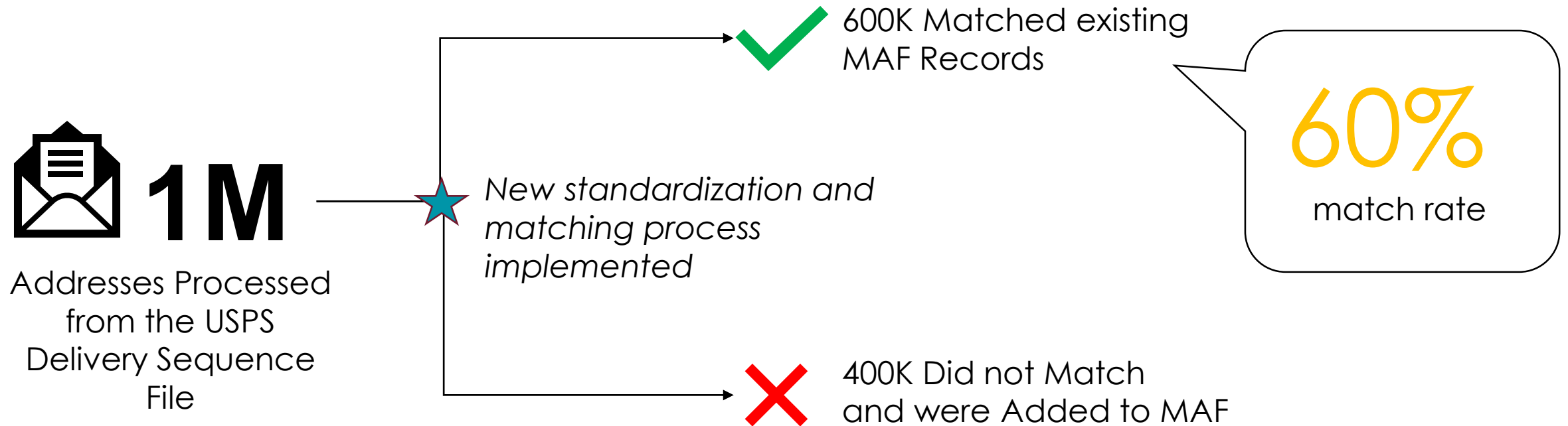


CENSUS BUREAU MASTER ADDRESS FILE



Gather Data Regularly

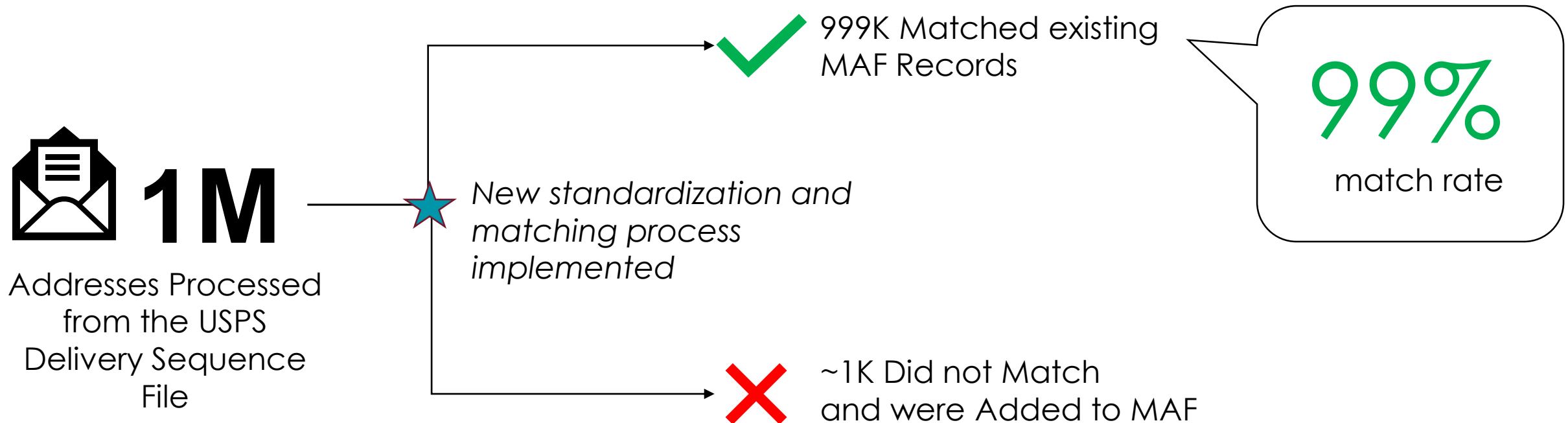
The Census Bureau applied our new and upgraded standardization and matching processes to the USPS Delivery Sequence File for the first time in Spring 2016; this initial comparison resulted in matches for nearly **60%** of the addresses received.





Gather Data Regularly

After five (5) “refreshes” of the MAF with the Delivery Sequence File, the rate of new addresses has stabilized at approximately 1% every six (6) months. Our upgraded processes enable the Census Bureau to track change and build data sets with a high level of confidence.

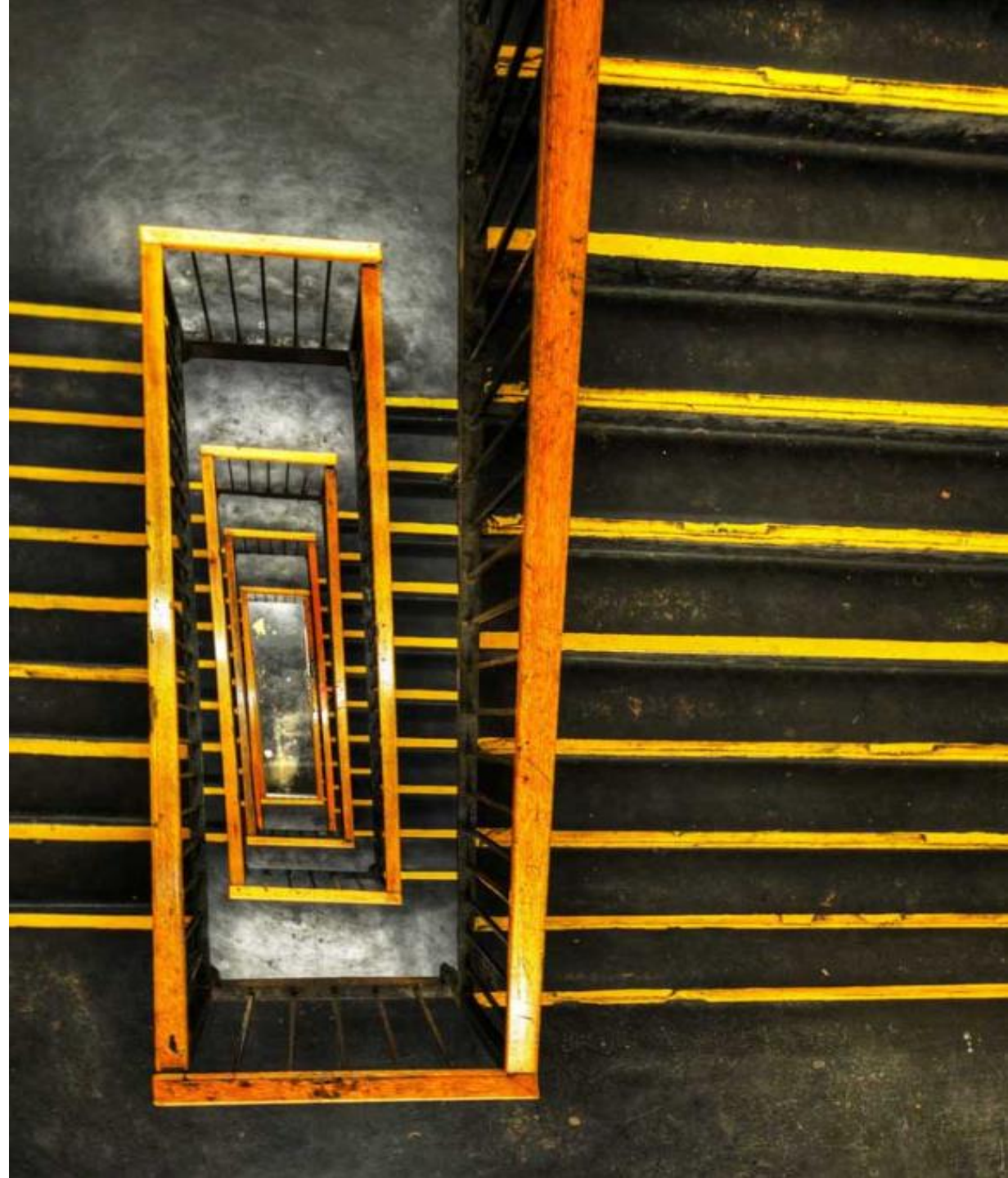


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Next Steps

- Participate in **subsequent working group** phone calls and meetings (bi-weekly)
- Finalize the **PR Working Group Charter**
- Collaborate with your respective teams to identify and **document proven practices inventory** from your agencies
- **Build an arsenal of proven practices** for dissemination to the FGDC Address Subcommittee in support of intergovernmental mission objectives (writing to begin Mid-May)
- **Save the Date!** Week of June 24th – next in-person meeting



Contact Information

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Puerto Rico Address Data Working Group Thank You!